

A HOME FOR DEWEY'S OLD SAILORS.

The Boys Off in Manila Comfort Themselves with the Thought that They Can Come Back to a Happy Prosperous Old Age.

On Staten Island there is the queerest settlement ever seen.

To go into superlatives, for here is a chance for them, it is the richest settlement known. The grandest, most beautiful and most prosperous from every point of view. It is a home for sailors and its name is "Sailors' Snug Harbor."

Dewey's men who are now plying away at home-stickness in Manila, are comforting themselves with the knowledge that they can spend an old age at home in prosperity. They need not save money; they can spend it every month as fast as it comes. They have it in their hands, and yet have a fortune left every day of their lives.

Benson's and Bulley's good sailors who fought them in Havana harbor and reduced Cervera's fleet, have also this

In 1801 an old sailor named Robert Randall, had a farm on Manhattan Island. The farm was in the middle of the island and ran down to the water. It was a very pretty farm, and Robert Randall wanted to have it preserved, so, when he felt that he was about to die, he sent for his intimate friend, Alexander Hamilton, and said to him:

"Alexander, what would you do with the old place?"

Alexander, every inch a wise man and statesman, said, "I would make it a Sailors' Home and Refuge. Will it be for the good of the sailors of the United States?"

"Yes," said Mr. Randall, "there are not a hundred sailors in our navy. In President Adams's last report, there were only eighty mariners."

said officers forever to, for and upon the subject to the direction and appointments hereinafter mentioned and declared concerning the same; that is to say, out of the rents, issues and profits of the said real estate, and remainder of my said real and personal estate to erect and build upon some eligible part of the land upon which I now reside an asylum or marine hospital to be called "The Sailors' Snug Harbor," for the purpose of maintaining and supporting aged, decrepit and worn out sailors as soon as they shall desire to retire, or a majority of them shall judge the proceeds of the said estate will support fifty of the said sailors and upward.

"And I do hereby direct that the said income of the said personal and real estate given as aforesaid to my said child by trustees shall forever hereafter be

my property, except in the manner" and for the uses hereinabove specified.

"And lastly, I do now make and appoint the Chancellor of the State of New York, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New York, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society of New York, the senior minister of the Episcopal church, in said city, and the senior member of the Presbyterian church in said city, for the time being, at the time of my decease, and their respective successors in said offices, to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills, and declaring this to be my last will and testament. "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the first day of June in the year of Our Lord 1801.

By August 1, 1833, thirty good old salts were installed as inmates, and Captain John Whetten of the Marine Society was appointed the first governor, of the new "Sailors' Snug Harbor."

It was intended at the time that the Staten Island property should be exactly as large and as valuable as the New York property and, therefore, the original tract of land amounted to about 150 acres.

Meanwhile the farm in New York City was cut up and the land rented. It could not be sold so only the ground was leased. The leases were for ninety-nine years subject to a renewal for ninety-nine years more, and magnificent buildings were put up upon it. Stowart's famous old store was erected there and immense churches and great dwellings. Those who are familiar with the appearance of 10th street and Broad-

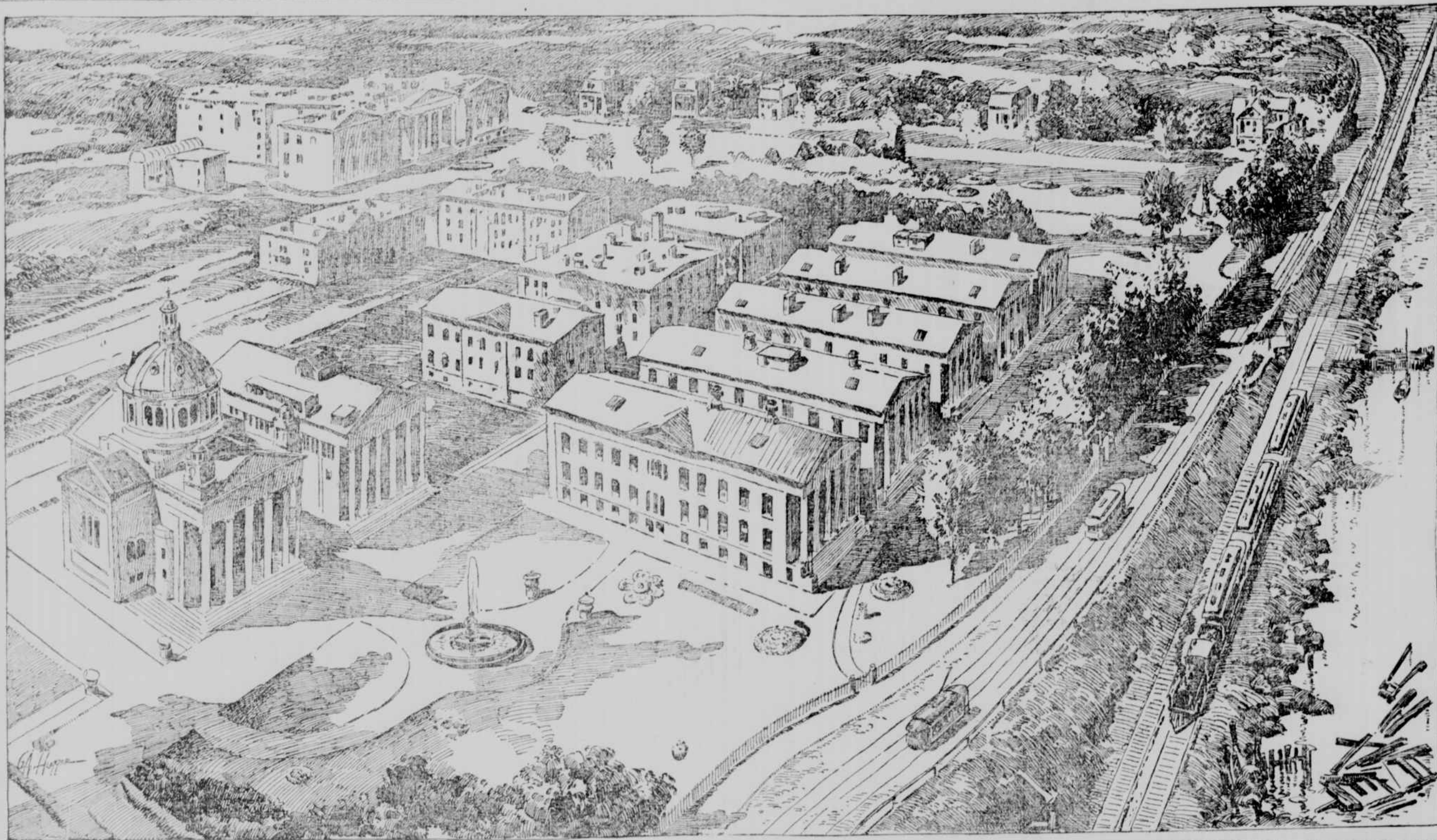
way until now every New York real estate man knows that to build upon land owned by "Sailors' Snug Harbor" means that he will have the best pavement and the best improvement of city lots to be found in New York.

"Sailors' Snug Harbor" is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Thirty acres on the front are enclosed by a substantial iron fence, with granite coping. Within this are erected the buildings, thirty-seven in all. There are eight dormitory buildings, capable of accommodating 1,000 men, a hospital with 200 beds, a church, a magnificent structure; the theatre and music hall, dwellings of officers and employees, laundry and cloakrooms, machine shop with engine room attached, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, with steam planing and sawing machines, paint shop, boiler house,

tion. The face of the five front buildings is of marble, with massive pillars; the hospital is of granite; otherwise the buildings are of brick, with iron or stone trimmings. The yards and courtyards adjoining the buildings are neat to a fault; the lawn, shaded by stately elms, extends across the entire front. The views from the upper windows cannot be surpassed; the sparkling Kills, dotted with small craft; New York Bay, with its hundreds of ships, a pleasing sight to the old sailor; the big city, and afar off the mountains of Jersey.

About 10,000 gallons of pure water are furnished by the springs at the rear of the property, and 50,000 gallons for washing.

Admiral Dewey's next report will contain a recommendation for certain soldiers who "fought themselves out" in the battle of Manila, and who became



home awaiting for them, and Watson's squadron which was to have met Camara, need not depend upon an honorable pension, for this "Snug Harbor" is open for them also.

No other country has one like it; no other nation has such a home, for it is stranger than any dream of gold or silver.

If the thousand old sailors now living over at "Snug Harbor" were to breakfast on plump eggs and Johnnieburgers, lunch on roast beef and gravy and dine on canvasback duck with champagne and Burgundy (given in), and if they were to smoke the most expensive cigars and to dress in silk and broadcloth, they could not spend a quarter of the income of the splendid estate of "Sailors' Snug Harbor."

One of Dewey's sailors hearing of it for the first time exclaimed:

"Why, I wish I was out; I'd like to go and live there."

And another said, "Well, I will be rich some day, as soon as I go to the Snug Harbor."

It reads exactly like a fairy tale, and a fairy story it is with a sailor for this fairy.

"But," said Alexander Hamilton, "this will increase. We will soon need a big home for them as they get old; they will be poor and want to retire. This is a good, stately old house, leave it to them."

"It's a good idea," said Robert Randall.

And accordingly he called in witnesses and, with the help of Hamilton, drew up this will:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Robert Randall, of the City of New York, being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and declare this my last will and testament."

"Then comes a bequest to a cousin and one to an old housekeeper."

"As to and concerning all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath, the same unto the Chancellor of the State of New York, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, in the City of New York, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society in the City of New York, the senior minister of the Episcopal church in said city, and the senior member of the Presbyterian church in said city, for the time being, at the time of my decease, and their respective successors in said offices, to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills, and declaring this to be my last will and testament. "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the first day of June in the year of Our Lord 1801.

used and applied for supporting the asylum of marine hospital hereby directed to be built and for maintaining sailors of the above description therein in such manner as the said trustees or a majority of them may from time to time or their successors in office may from time to time direct.

"And it is my intention that the said trustees, their successors and assigns, should be perpetual, and that the above mentioned officers for the time being, and their successors should forever continue, and be the governors thereof, and have the superintendence of the same and it is my will and desire that if it cannot legally be done according to my above intention, they without an act of the Legislature, it is my will that they will, as soon as possible, apply for an act of the Legislature to incorporate them for the purpose above specified.

"And I do further desire it to be my will and intention that the said trustees and their successors should be perpetual, and that the said trustees should be forever continued, and be the governors thereof, and have the superintendence of the same and it is my will and desire that if it cannot legally be done according to my above intention, they without an act of the Legislature, it is my will that they will, as soon as possible, apply for an act of the Legislature to incorporate them for the purpose above specified.

"And I do further desire it to be my will and intention that the said trustees and their successors should be perpetual, and that the said trustees should be forever continued, and be the governors thereof, and have the superintendence of the same and it is my will and desire that if it cannot legally be done according to my above intention, they without an act of the Legislature, it is my will that they will, as soon as possible, apply for an act of the Legislature to incorporate them for the purpose above specified.

"Witness my hand, Burdick, Henry Burdick and Jonas Hambley, Henry Burdick and Jonas Hambley did not stop growing in 1801. Robert Randall thought it would, but it kept on increasing and soon there were roads running all around the farm and cross roads north of it almost unheard of things.

Robert Randall died about this time, but not until he had seen the first of the sailors comfortably installed in the old farm house.

Soon Manhattan Island grew so big that streets were laid all around the farm and it was found that the farm was bounded by Vesey Place, 9th street, Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue. Then there came petitions from the city to have the farm cut up.

In 1847 Manhattan Island had grown so big that the Legislature was petitioned for authority to tear down the old farm house and move it elsewhere. The old sailors were perfectly willing that this should be done for they wanted to be less restricted. The farm seemed too small for them now, surrounded as it was by streets.

But it was not until 1852 that the old type of the law was sufficiently altered to permit the removal of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." Then the large farm was abandoned to states, island and a corner stone was laid with great formal-

ity. New York City, will recall the beautiful hotels and sky-scrapers that line the streets. These are all upon the land which belongs to the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," and every year the owners of the property pay rent to the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" estate. And that is why it is the richest estate known.

The trustees do not tell exactly what the income is per annum, but it is very nearly \$100,000. Meanwhile the "Snug Harbor" on Staten Island is almost self-supporting, for the sailors of their own accord, they really enjoy keeping busy. When they want to quit they quit.

When a sailor takes a trip to New York City, he is given a little money enough to make a little money. Of course, an allowance for beer and tobacco. His clothes are given to him whenever he wants them and he is cared for by special attendants when he is taken sick.

The governor is one of the trustees of the estate and other trustees are the Recorder and the Mayor of New York City and other city officials, so that such a thing as real mismanagement of the concern can hardly take place. Every year the property grows richer and richer, for it is impossible for sailors to spend this money, but this is corner stone was laid with great formal-

ties house, with refrigerating and meat rooms, kitchen buildings, hot houses, lodges and barns, sheds for building materials, and a morgue for poor Jack when he has spliced the main brace for the last time.

In the main building are located, on the ground floor, the Governor's offices, reception, library and reading rooms, all opening out of the entrance hall, which rises to the full height of the building and is surrounded by a dome. This hall and the principal rooms are handsomely decorated. The designs are generally of a nautical or astronomical character. Facing the visitor upon entering stands the marble bust of the founder. In the reception room the place of honor is given to a life-size painting of Alexander Hamilton, the only duplicate extant of the portrait in the possession of the New York Chamber of Commerce. This is surrounded by portraits of all the governors of the state, and some valuable paintings, including the "old reliable," such as the frigate Constitution, of the early American navy.

The old salts have reading, recreation and sitting rooms. The central building contains the four dining rooms, and here Jack is furnished with edibles and potables of a character to satisfy the most fastidious, including the fresh products of the fine farm attached to the institu-

tion. The face of the five front buildings is of marble, with massive pillars; the hospital is of granite; otherwise the buildings are of brick, with iron or stone trimmings. The yards and courtyards adjoining the buildings are neat to a fault; the lawn, shaded by stately elms, extends across the entire front. The views from the upper windows cannot be surpassed; the sparkling Kills, dotted with small craft; New York Bay, with its hundreds of ships, a pleasing sight to the old sailor; the big city, and afar off the mountains of Jersey.

About 10,000 gallons of pure water are furnished by the springs at the rear of the property, and 50,000 gallons for washing.

Admiral Dewey's next report will contain a recommendation for certain soldiers who "fought themselves out" in the battle of Manila, and who became

strained. They should come home and enjoy the comforts for the rest of their lives. They can race boats, they can take walks upon the gravel paths that intersect the broad expanse of green, they can gather rhododendrons and fragrant azaleas from the gardens, they can dip their hands in the silver spray of the fountains, and repose upon rustic benches. They can row upon the little lake fed by the tiny brook and surrounded by a pretty rustic bridge and sail little yachts across its beautiful peaceful bosom. They can smoke hazy and can cross the beautiful lawn which commands the sky in all directions.

All the year around they can enjoy vaudeville in the beautiful little music hall which is equipped with fine scenery and the finest stage accessories. They can listen every day to a grand organ presided over by a good organist and they can go to church in any religious institution they please. Many of the old sailors are a little cracked in the head and who can wonder, considering their exciting experiences, but for these allowances is made. If any of them are inclined to be quarrelsome has a companion who humors him in every way. It's a great thing to be an old sailor in the employ of the United States and Dewey's men know it.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Tennessee is to have timberland cotton. Michigan buyers demand the snow. The Philippines boast 36 varieties of wood.

Richmond has 132,000 liquor establishments.

London, Ont., garment workers organized.

Greater New York has 225 life union printers.

Newcastle, Ind., miners struck for 25 cents a ton.

Many (honora) schools are closed, owing to lack of teachers.

Urbain farmers will form a State union to obtain better prices for products.

Albany milliners have been conceded \$1 a week, and only unionists are to be employed.

Brockton, Tenn., a co-operative town, is to have a saw and door factory added to its industries.

Cleveland, O., liquor dealers will fight the ordinance that compels the closing of saloons at midnight.

The New York Legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling brewers to manufacture a pure grade of beer.

Short Brothers, shipbuilders of Pailton, Eng., declare that their employees under the eight-hour system do more and better work than when the day was longer.

St. Louis brewers boycotted a firm five

years, and last week its employees were conceded union wages and the eight-hour day.

The Philippines derive their greatest wealth from the growth and export of sugar. The cane grows on practically every island in the great archipelago.

In the reign of Edward III all the brewers and bakers were women, and when men first began to engage in these occupations it was thought so strange that they were called men-brewers and men-bakers.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Holton Hall, second son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose enthusiastic advocacy of Henry George's theories and support of labor unions are said to have been the reason compelling his father to discriminate against him in his will, is a bankrupt. Mr. Hall is a lawyer.

Terre Haute miners struck for an advance of 10 cents per ton. The demand for Indiana coal is better than it has been for a number of years. One of the noticeable facts about the increased demand is that inquiries are coming from the natural gas field, which has not been buying coal for some years.

A bill that will be submitted to the Alabama Legislature is to regulate the hours of labor in factories and mines and to regulate the employment of children. It provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's work and that children under eight years of age shall be prohibited from working in factories and at other employment.

The labor unions of the country,

though they include less than 10 per cent of the wage-workers, have been a power of good. Let those who derive the result of trades unions keep in mind the fact that as small a portion of the workers in the country support the organizations whose mission is the uplifting and the uplifting of the man who toils. It will be well also to remember that the beneficial effects of organization are not confined to members, for the influence of organized labor (and all the interests of union and non-union men, and the wages and conditions of employment of the unorganized are better because of the standards set and maintained by the unions—Joseph Buchanan.

The monthly returns that have so far been issued by the engineering trade unions of Great Britain show a continued reduction in the number of unemployed members. The Steam Engine Makers has now very little over 24 per cent of its total membership on donation, while in the Manchester district practically a "clear book" is reported. In the United Machine Workers' Association there are now only 3.34 per cent, on donation, and it is interesting to note that three-fourths of the total number of unemployed are members of the Oldham and Bolton branches. Throughout Lancashire this society has about 5 per cent, on donation, while in the Manchester district there are only 1.13 per cent, on this benefit, as compared with 2 per cent, last month. The returns as to the state of trade continue of a most favorable character, activity being reported from practically all the leading centres.

The Indiana Barbers' Protective Association met in Indianapolis last week to perfect its organization, for the purpose

of securing the passage of a barbers' license bill at the next session of the Legislature. It is directed toward driving out of the business those cheap shops which do not comply with sanitary laws, and whose owners are unfamiliar with the trade. This chief provision is the one restricting the granting of licenses to those who have had not less than two years' experience, are in good health, and are competent to manage shops of their own. By the end of the week 1,500 petitions asking for the passage of the bill will be in process of circulation through the State. The copies which have so far been received from the different towns indicated that the bill is being very favorably received.

At the latest meeting of the New York Central Labor Union a few replies came in from constituent unions in regard to the question as to whether the United States ought or ought not to annex the Philippines, when the Central Labor Union had referred to a referendum vote of the unions. Delegate Dringler, of the bakers, said his union had discussed the subject, and had come to the conclusion that it was immaterial to the bakers of New York whether the Philippines were annexed or not. If the native of those islands are any breed at all, they bated their own bread. Anyhow, they did not buy bread from New York bakers. Delegate Tammie, of the Drugists' League, said that his organization had concluded that labor could not do anything in the matter, and that no one in the Central Labor Union would listen to annexation, even if it was proposed to annexation.

Delegate M. Brown, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 144, reported that his union was decidedly opposed to

the annexation of any of the islands that have been taken from Spain.

The cotton mill wage scale in Georgia has always been higher than in any other Southern State. The wages paid by Augusta, Columbus and West Point mills has been close to the New England scale, and in some lines a trifle more.

In this difference, that hours in Georgia average about sixty-five per week, while in Massachusetts the law fixes it at fifty-four per week. Rates have been lower and hours longer in the Carolinas, and the strike of 4,500 operatives at Augusta grew out of an effort of the managers to approach the conditions in the State across the River Savannah. The strikers seem to have no organization; being without organization, they, of course, have no money. They cannot make any fight against a determined stand by the mill owners; but this is the beginning of a struggle, by the Southern cotton mill workers, for less work and better pay, and they will win in the end, as they ought to. Working men, women and children from eleven to thirteen hours per day, and paying wages that provide a very bare living to the workers, cannot go on for long—Chattanooga Times.

Complete Stock at Lowest Prices

JASPER L. ROWE, 244 E. Broad St.

R. L. BARNES & CO.

Office, Sales-Room and Repair-Shop, 1408 E. Main Street.

DEALERS IN

Standard Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

Good selection of New and Second-Hand Safes always on

hand at close figures. Moving, opening, adjusting new locks, re-

painting, lettering, done with dispatch and in the best manner.

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA

CHRYSA